The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. III.) THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1786. (No. 116.)

Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney,

Have for sale at their store on Fairfax-street,

Lisbon and Liverpool Salt.

Also, best Irish mess beef in tierces,
Ditto ditto in barrels,
Ditto pork in ditto,
Best Irish rose butter in firkins,
Barley in cags,
London porter in bottles and barrels,
Strong beer in ditto,
Red Port in ditto,
And a good assortment of DRY-GOODS,

All which they will sell on the lowest terms, by wholesale only.——They give the highest cash price for tobacco and wheat.

Alexandria, April 13, 1786.

John Murray and Co.

Inform the public, that they have removed from the store lately occupied by them on Fairfax-street, to one on the corner of Prince and Water streets, opposite Messieurs HOOE and HARRISON's, where they have to sell, by wholesale or retail,

A GENERAL Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS and GROCERIES; among which are the following, viz.

Madera, Port, Faval, Teneriff, Malaga, Wines, in casks, bottles, or by the gallon,
Jamaica spirits,
West-India rum,
Country ditto,
Molasses,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Coffee, chocolate,
Soap,
Tallow candles,
Spermaceti ditto,
Ginger,
New-England pork,
Beef in barrels and half barrels,
Mackerel,
Playing cards,
Arrack in bottles, cags, or smaller quantity,
Cogniac brandy,
Lemons,
Pimento,
Linseed oil,
Liver oil,
Jar raisins,
Butter,
Whalebone,
Sole leather,
Dutch ovens,
Stone lime,
Plough-sheers,
Bar-iron,
Mens' and womens' low priced leather shoes,
10 by 8 window glass,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Iron tea-kettles, pots and skillets,
Dry fish,
Bibles and testaments.

Alexandria, April 13, 1786.

☞ They will sell, or let on ground-rent, two LOTS on Pitt-street, near Mr. Josiah Watson's.

*** They have also 200 fish barrels which they will sell or exchange for fish.

THE MEDICINAL SHOP kept by the Subscriber, is moved to his new house on Fairfax-street, between Prince and Duke streets, where practitioners of physic, private families and others, may be supplied with assortments of medicines or single articles, on as low terms at least, as the same are to be had any where on the continent, for cash or tobacco at the current price.

He has COUNTRY CERTIFICATES for sale at the rate of *two* for *one*, whereby those who have the tax to pay that is now collecting by the Sheriffs, may do it with half the sum it will cost them if they are unprovided with certificates.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Alexandria, April 13, 1786.

LOTS on different streets to be disposed of, either in fee-simple or on ground rent.——
For terms apply to DENNIS RAMSAY.

Alexandria, April 6, 1786.

☞ He would sell Final Settlement Certificates.

B. A. HAMP,

Has for sale, for cash or produce, the following articles,

IRISH linens, yard-wide and 7/8,
Printed linens and cottons,
Checks and check handkerchiefs,
Mens' hats,
Superfine broadcloths,
Shalloons, calamancoes and tammies,
Ironmongery,
And various other DRY-GOODS fit for the spring trade.

Alexandria, April 13, 1786.

To be sold on Monday the 24th of April next at Fauquier Court-House, being Court-Day,

A valuable tract of LAND

on Goose-Creek, near Rector's-Town, in said County, containing upwards of two thousand acres. It will be sold in lots, as best suits the purchasers. A survey of the land will be produced at the day of sale, and may be seen sooner by applying to Captain WILLIAM SMITH, on the premises, or to the subscriber near the land. Credit will be given for a great part of the purchase-money.

ROBERT SCOTT.

Fauquier County, March 25, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Brick HOUSES, on

the west side of Pitt-street, between Queen and Princess streets, one of which is 32 feet by 15, and the lot runs back 123 feet 6 inches, with the advantage of a four feet alley, subject to a ground-rent of twenty-one pounds twelve shillings per annum.—The other is 30 feet by 27, and the lot runs back 63 feet, with the advantage of a four feet alley, subject to twenty pounds eight shillings, per annum, ground-rent.—The terms of payment will be made easy, and may be known by applying to the Subscriber.—He will also sell on ground-rent, six unimproved LOTS.

JOHN JOLLY.

Alexandria, April 13, 1786.

CUB, is in high perfection at the Subscriber's near Young's Ferry, Charles County, Maryland, and will cover mares for Six Pounds and a Dollar to the groom.—It is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known.—He is from the first stocks in England and Arabia, and many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.——I have good pasturage at 2/6 per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but cannot be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

Maryland, April 11, 1786.

Ran away from the

subscriber about the 24th of July last, a Negro Man, named WILL, about 29 years of age or upwards, his complexion a little inclined to yellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, bow-legged, strong built for his size, combs his wool in the tupee fashion, has a scar on one of his thumbs by a bite, and a scar on his left shoulder, and the mark of innoculation may be seen on one of his arms.—Whoever takes up the said Negro and secures him in any gaol, giving notice to the subscriber living in Berkeley County, Virginia, that he may have him again, shall have Fifty Dollars reward, paid by GEORGE REYNOLDS.

Berkeley County, near Potomack,
March 30, 1786.

Leeds, April 10, 1786.

To BENJAMIN STODDERT, Esq;

SIR.

TO an accident we were indebted for a sight of an Alexandria paper containing your letter, though at some distance of time after its publication. This added to the necessity we were under of collecting some evidences from persons far removed from us, will furnish the reasons for delaying an answer to this period. We were much surprised at the nature of the address, and the channel in which you had thought proper to convey it; but pleased at an opportunity of publicly repelling injuries hitherto offered in private, we will again repeat what we have before declared in our private correspondence, that conscious of having ever intended to act with honesty and fairness, through the course of our connection with you, we dare submit our conduct to the tribunal of public examination, and challenge its censure.

Presuming that Col. Forrest is privy to the attack made in your letter, we hope to stand excused to the world, if, for our justification, we should expose facts that might otherwise have slept for ever.

Your first charge imports a chain of deception in the finishing and sailing of the ship Washington. We have repeatedly explained to you the causes which contributed to her detention, and endeavoured to convince you that it was our inclination, as well as interest, to hasten her departure for England. We will now appeal to the world, with the hope, that neither prejudice, nor injustice, will intercept the voice of reason, or the language of plain facts. To those who are unacquainted with the situation on which we built our ship, it will be necessary to inform them, that it was on Mattox-Creek, which from its shoalness, is only navigable by small craft: Notwithstanding this disadvantage, we made choice of it, to secure her from the danger of being burnt by the British during the late war. In May, 1784, we made an attempt to launch the ship, and unfortunately miscarried. However, after much labor, expence and delay, she was discharged from her cradle, and conveyed to a good landing on the same creek. We here determined to complete her fully, and hoped that no obstacles were yet in store, to prevent her from being gotten into the river. In this however we were deceived, from two causes: In the first place * every sailor

* I DO hereby certify, that whilst I was in London, Col. Forrest shewed to me divers samples of the cargo of tobacco, consigned by Washington, Butler and Nivison to Forrest and Stoddert, and shipped in the Washington: That it appeared throughout to be in my opinion good, sound, merchantable tobacco. I do further certify, that Col. Forrest acknowledged to me, that the cargo was received in as good order, as any that had been brought to him.

I do further certify, that before Col. Forrest sold the ship Washington, he applied to me, and requested that I would sell her, declaring, that if I would do so, he would give £.1500 sterling for her. I refused, considering such a conduct as unjust, and contrary to my duty.

I do further certify, that some time in the month of June, all the hands were taken sick, and to a man rendered incapable of affording any assistance to the completion of the ship, and continued so, until some time in September, after which time, much difficulty attended the getting of the ship into the river, being obliged to force her through mud banks for a considerable distance, in which work, I received every possible assistance from W. B. and N. The frost set in in December, and detained me a considerable time, which accident was followed by

to a man was taken ill, and prevented from affording the leaſt aſſiſtance towards completing her. This accident could neither have been foreſeen nor prevented. And ſecondly, we were obliged to force her through mud banks for a conſiderable diſtance; in which operation much time and labour was expended. We informed you by letter the 23d of June, that we had gotten the ſhip down the creek; meaning that we had no other difficulty to apprehend from the ſhoalneſs of the creek. In this opinion we were ſupported by Capt. Blackwell, in whoſe judgment we had reaſon to confide, and who could have no intereſt in deceiving either you, or us. As an evidence that we meant no more than this, we carried your expreſs to ſee the ſituation of the ſhip, that he might give you the fulleſt ſatisfaction; and in a letter to Col. Forreſt of the ſame date, we informed him, that the ſhip was at laſt arrived at a good landing. Theſe accidents being removed, they were cloſely purſued by others as diſtreſſing and unexpected, and equally as remedileſs.—The froſt, ſucceeded by Capt. Blackwell's illneſs, completes the catalogue of misfortunes which attended our Ship, and for which we are ſo undeſervedly cenſured. But independant of the above ſtate of facts, permit us to aſk, what advantage could we expect to derive from the detention of the ſhip? Our ſailors being engaged, every day burdened us with accumulated and unrequited expence. It is ſcarce natural to ſuppoſe, that we could be ſo diſintereſted as to ſacrifice ourſelves to the bare motive of deceiving you. But we aver that you neither were, nor poſſibly could be deceived in your expectations on this ſubject; for independent of the information which you ſo frequently received from other ſources, we never failed to acquaint you with every accident which attended us, almoſt as ſoon as they happened. This will appear by referring to our ſeveral letters.—Your complaint then is not the effects of diſappointment, or loſs, but a ſhameful refuge you have taken, to ſhield your conduct, from the cenſure of ſuch of your American correſpondents as depended upon you for fall goods. In order to avert the odium which you had ſo juſtly deſerved, and which was juſt ready to burſt upon you, you inſidiouſly circulated a report, that the detention of the ſhip Waſhington had alone contributed to the diſappointment of your friends. Thus, were we left to ſuffer under the reproaches due to your neglect. Did we not as early as the 23d of June, requeſt Col. Forreſt not to wait for our ſhip, but to embrace the earlieſt opportunity of ſending out our fall goods? This was ſufficient to determine him not to depend on the Waſhington, as it was rather improbable, that we would wiſh to incur the expence of freight, if there were a certainty that our ſhip could prevent it.—We ſhall now take leave of this ſubject, and let the world judge, whether or not your complaints are well founded.—Your next charge importing a breach of contract, is more extraordinary than the firſt. Do you mean, that we executed a ſolemn written contract, obliging ourſelves to conſign 330 hogſheads of tobacco to Col. Forreſt, in conſideration of your endorſing our bills drawn on Forreſt and Stoddert for £. 2000 ſterling? If we did publiſh it to the world, it will be of more conſequence to you, in your plan of hoſtility againſt us, than all the other aſſertions and unſupported charges contained in your letter. It is true you endorſed our bills on Forreſt and Stoddert, for £. 2000 ſterling, and we promiſed to conſign our ſhip to your partner; but can it be ſaid, that this conſignment was to be the conſideration of the abovementioned bills? Was your houſe the only one, which made advances on tobacco conſigned to them? We believe it is a fact well known, that the favor you conferred on us, was not ſingular, or unprecedented, and that this method was adopted by many other houſes, in order to ſecure conſignments? We were under no neceſſity then, to make a fraudulent promiſe of ſending more tobacco than would diſcharge the bills drawn on you; nor did we conſider it as obligatory either in law or conſcience. Seduced by the flattering prices which were then given for tobacco in England, our intereſt pointed out the propriety of ſending our ſhip fully loaded, and from our then good opinion of Forreſt and Stoddert, we wiſhed to form a connection, which might be mutually advantageous to both. We therefore determined to give you the preference in this conſignment. Thus was a promiſe originating in frendſhip, conſtrued into a ſtrict duty, and a failure in the performance, though optional with us, branded with infamy. But we aſk, were we obliged to perſevere in our firſt intention of ſending the ſhip fully loaded, becauſe we had informed you we ſhould do ſo, after the price of tobacco in England, had fallen far below that of this country? This neceſſity, unleſs enforced by a previous conſideration, would ſubject commerce to a very alarming and unhappy reſtraint, as we have ever conceived, that in trade the circumſtances of a moment ſhould govern it. Did we owe you ſuch a ſum of money as could only be diſcharged by 330 hogſheads of tobacco? your demand againſt us was £. 2000 ſterling and intereſt, for the payment of which we ſent you upwards of 185,000 *lb.* of tobacco, hoping that that quantity would be fully ſufficient to reimburſe you the above ſum. In this however we were unfortunately diſappointed, and we have reaſon to ſuſpect, moſt egregiouſly impoſed upon. This we ſhall explain preſently.—We ſhall quit this ſubject with two obſervations: The firſt is, that in the ſhipment made you we loſt upwards of £. 1450 ſterling, and therefore to have doubled that would have been too great a ſacrifice even to our friends Forreſt and Stoddert; the ſecond is, that admitting a contract to have exiſted, you yourſelf diſpenſed with the ſtrict performance of it, by letter dated the 29th of November, 1784, in which you ſay "ſend your ſhip loaded or not."—The remaining part of your letter, containing rather a juſtification of Col. Forreſt's conduct, than a reprehenſion of ours, ſhall now be anſwered. We ſhipped in the Waſhington to Forreſt and Stoddert 161 hogſheads of tobacco, weighing 185,796 *lb.* for which you gave us £. 1113 ſterling, country charges, freight and inſurance being deducted, amounting to £. 466 ſterling, leaves only 647 net proceeds to W. B. and N. which divided by 185,000 gives £. 3 9 0 per 1000 *lb.* Thus Sir, is £. 6 18 0 which you would unfairly have impoſed upon the world, as the real price of our tobacco, dwindled into a moiety of that ſum.—Was the price of tobacco down in England at the time this ſacrifice of ours was made? Granted. Then why did not Col. Forreſt with a candor which would have done him honor, confeſs it? No perſon could have been ſo unjuſt as to leſſen his merit on this account, or to apply the caſualties of trade to his prejudice. But to cheer the deſponding hopes and expectations of your American friends, by charging us with baſeneſs and deceit, was unjuſt and diſgraceful. But what ſhall we ſay? When to ſupport this charge, every artifice, every engine of ſeduction is practiſed to extract from our own ſailors, certificates which with an honeſt indignation they refuſed to ſign†. But you ſay every ſailor would have ſigned the ſame certificate which is attributed to Mr. Parker, if Col. Forreſt had thought it proper; we aſk, where was the impropriety of ſuch a ſtep? Were they more ſailors than Mr. Parker, or leſs to be believed? Such a certificate would have anſwered your purpoſe and damned our tobacco for ever. This prudence of Col. Forreſt is too thin, to impoſe upon the weakeſt mind, and therefore leaves it unneceſſary for us, to aſſign the true cauſe.—Now Sir read Mr. Parker's certificate, acknowledged by himſelf, and properly atteſted. What are we to think? Was it not enough to ſell our tobacco for a ſong? Was it not enough to publiſh to the world, that we had collected traſh for the purpoſe of impoſing on you? But to do this, a young gentleman of honor and veracity is declared the author of a certificate, which he now avers to be untrue, and moſt materially different from the one he ſigned §. The 8 or 10 hogſheads mentioned by Mr. Parker, were all but two the property of ſhippers for the quality of which we are not anſwerable. But you ſay it can be proven, that our Captain thought as contemptibly of our tobacco, as any other perſon. He abſolutely denies it ‖; and we truſt that Capt. Blackwell's character is too well eſtabliſhed and known, to be ſoiled by the breath of the moſt reſpectable teſtimony. As to the other certificates, on which you place great reliance, we are unacquainted with the characters of the gentlemen who ſigned them; but this obſervation give us leave to make, that in endeavouring to prove too much, a right is often rendered ſuſpected. Give what credit you will to the certificates of * James Triplett, James Muſe, Eſquires, and Captain Blackwell, and let us aſk, is it probable, ſcarce poſſible, that the whole cargo ſhould be traſh? We muſt have been at infinite pains to make ſuch a collection, and uncommonly generous, to give for it the higheſt prices that were offered for tobacco of the beſt quality in this part of the country. Let the world now judge, whether if Col. Forreſt was not totally eſtranged from our intereſt, he could think himſelf *extremely lucky* in getting clear of it for £. 3 9 0 per 1000.

It is very true, that we have ever conſidered your partner's conduct, in the ſale of the ſhip Waſhington, as highly unjuſt, illegal, and were we to add fraudulent, the epithet might perhaps be juſtified. Let us but attend to the reaſons which you aſſign for his juſtification, and ſee whether it is probable that they were, or could be the governing motives for this tranſaction. You ſay that when the ſhip arrived in London, you were in advance for us £. 2000 ſterling for bills drawn on you. For the diſcharge of this debt, we ſent you 185,796 *lb.* of good tobacco. Had we received for it any thing equal to our expectations, or to the prices which were given for tobacco no ways ſuperior, at the ſame time, though ſhipped to other houſes, that advance would have been ſatisfied.—You ſay that you had contracted on our account a debt of £. 3000 ſterling, a conſiderable part of which was then due, and the reſidue would become due in 4 months. This conſiderable part, appears from the face of your own account to be not one-fourth of the ſum, and therefore was not ſufficient to warrant a ſale of the ſhip.—But Col. Forreſt was under the neceſſity of making conſiderable advances to the crew, and for the repairs of the ſhip.—This we deny, no ſuch neceſſity exiſted. The ſailors by their articles had no right to demand their wages, until they returned; we requeſted of Col. Forreſt as an indulgence to them, to pay them a part of their wages, and alſo to have the ſhip's cabbin finiſhed in London. This however, Col. Forreſt was at liberty to do, or not, as he thought proper; we were under no obligation to perform either, and if Col. Forreſt choſe not to comply with our requeſt, he had only to refuſe, and the ſailors muſt have returned unpaid, the ſhip unfiniſhed.

We never could have been ſo idle, as to ſuffer a few repairs in the ſhip to ſacrifice the whole. But grant that we had been indebted to you at that time in the ſum of 5, or even £. 20,000, where was the neceſſity of ſelling the ſhip? You ſay, to give Col. Forreſt a ſecurity for the debt due him. We aſſert that his ſecurity was as imperfect after, as before the ſale; becauſe at both periods he was equally in poſſeſſion of her, and his title equally good. He never could conceive that the property was changed by the ſale; for unleſs it was made under authority from us, and that authority purſued, the ſale was nugatory. We directed her to be ſold for £. 2000 ſterling, and not under; but ſhe was ſold for only £. 1200 ſterling, therefore the ſale was void, and no property veſted in the purchaſer. It muſt be underſtood, that when we ſay the ſale was void, it is meant as veſting a property in you for £. 1200, for there is no doubt but that Col. Forreſt could have ſold her for £. 5, and could have made a good title; but in both caſes he was anſwerable to us for £. 2000 ſterling. This reaſoning we hold to be ſo fair, and ſo obvious to the weakeſt underſtanding, that we cannot imagine Col. Forreſt could have miſtaken it. We muſt therefore account for it upon principles, we are ſorry to ſay much to his diſcredit. After we have ſtated ſome facts, let the world judge, whether they do not warrant the concluſions we ſhall draw from them. Col. Forreſt applied to Capt.

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my own illneſs and added three weeks to our detention after the ſhip cleared out. It was my opinion about the laſt of April, and I gave it as ſuch to W. B. and N. that the ſhip might be got ready to ſail in June following.

GEORGE BLACKWELL.

April 4, 1786.

† We the Subſcribers do hereby certify, that we were called on by Col. Forreſt in London, to ſign a certificate reſpecting the quality of the Waſhington's cargo of tobacco, when taken on board the ſhip; we refuſed ſigning any certificate, as we were not, nor could poſſibly be acquainted with its quality.—Given under our hands in Northumberland County this 4th day of April, 1786.

JOHN B. KENNER,
THOMAS AIRES,
GRIFFIN WHITE.

Teſt, CHARLES DOWNING,
WINEFRED GOF.

§ I do hereby certify, that whilſt I was in London I waited on Col. Forreſt to tranſact ſome buſineſs with him, and he introduced the ſubject of the cargo of tobacco ſhipped in the Waſhington, and after premiſing that he wiſhed to juſtify Capt. Blackwell to his employers, aſked me, if any of the tobacco was damaged when taken on board, to which I replied, that I only ſaw about 50 put on board, 8 or 10 of which appeared traſh. Col. Forreſt then wrote a certificate and read it to me, after which I read it myſelf and being requeſted by him to ſign it I did ſo. But I do declare, I did not underſtand at that time, nor do I now believe, that the words "great part of the cargo" were expreſſed or even meant.—I then told him, and now aver, that I only knew of the above 8 or 10 hogſheads being traſh, which tobacco was taken part from Coan, and part from Yeocomoco upper warehouſes. He ſold two hogſheads belonging to myſelf, very indifferent in my opinion, for £. 17 ſterling.

JOHN PARKER.

Teſt, PHILIP LEE,
April 2, 1786.

‖ See Capt. George Blackwell's certificate.

* We the Subſcribers do certify, that the crop of tobacco made in the year 1783, and inſpected in the year 1784, was as good as any that ever came under our inſpection. We do further certify, that the tobacco we delivered to the ſhip Waſhington to the amount of 137 hoſheads was all of that crop, except two hogſheads, and principally compoſed of the moſt eſtabliſhed Planters in this neighbourhood. Given from under our hands the 6th day of April, 1786.

JAMES TRIPLETT,
JAMES MUSE,
Inſpectors at Mattox and Leeds.

Teſt, LEWIS SMITH.

kwell, and requeſted that he would ſell the ſhip, declaring that he would give £. 1500 ſterling for her. This the Captain refuſed to do, from honeſt and diſintereſted motives. Finding himſelf foiled in this attempt, he ſold her without authority, and purchaſed her himſelf for £. 1200 ſterling, and wrote to us the 20th of May, 1785, as follows; "We ſold the "ſhip two days ago at public ſale, and purchaſed her "ourſelves at £. 1200 ſterling in her incomplete ſtate. "This we did by the authority of the commons, to "enable us to diſcharge the ſeamens and other "claims. We mean to take no advantage of this "ſale, other than to hold poſſeſſion and uſe until "you reimburſe all repairs, wages, and the amount "ſold for. We give you this early information; "that you may, if you chooſe, be prepared on her "arrival. She goes to our own addreſs." Many other letters of the ſame nature followed this from you. In Col. Forreſt's written inſtructions to Capt. Blackwell, he ſays, "you will remember the ſhip "is our property." The 18th of October following you wrote, that the ſhip was not ſold by authority of commons, and therefore that it was illegal, and not binding upon us, and offers to give her up, we refunding the advances made upon her. We refuſed to have any thing to do with the ſhip, and demanded £. 2000 ſterling for her.

Suffer us now to make a few obſervations on the above facts: Why did Col. Forreſt inform us that the ſhip was ſold by the authority of commons, when the fact was otherwiſe? Could it be with any other deſign than to alarm us, by giving this tranſaction a colour of legality, and thereby to draw from us an acquieſcence, or rather a confirmation of the ſale? For we were preſſed by repeated letters to determine whether we would ſubmit to the ſale, or what was equally unjuſt, take her again upon your own terms. And what were thoſe terms? To repay you £. 1200 ſterling for our own ſhip, after having received conſiderable injury in her homeward paſſage; in which caſe we muſt have born the loſs ariſing from ſuch injury, and you have received the freight; or to have her valued in this country in her damaged ſituation, and take her for ſuch valuation. Either ſide of the alternative muſt have been highly injurious to us, and therefore we reſolved to relinquiſh all property in the ſhip from the day of ſale. This we thought we had a right to do, becauſe as you purchaſed her for yourſelf, claiming the poſſeſſion and uſe, you are anſwerable for the ſum we preſcribed, in like manner as if a ſtranger had bought her, and you have waved the privilege you had of ſaying that you acted as truſtee for us.

Upon the whole, when we take into one view the unſucceſsful attempt upon our ſailors integrity, the impoſition practiſed on Mr. Parker, the undeſerved character given our tobacco, the circumſtances attending the ſale of our ſhip and the artifice uſed to draw from us a confirmation of that ſale, it appears that the price of both was predetermined, and our ruin moſt decidedly intended.—We will dwell on this ſubject no longer, it is a diſagreeable one, and we regret that you have rendered it neceſſary to mention it.—This letter we fear has already exceeded the bounds of a newſpaper; We have endeavoured to be conciſe.

We will now conclude with one obſervation, which may ſerve to anſwer your complaints for our want of punctuality in paying for our fall goods, as ſoon as they became due.—Thoſe goods were ordered as early as the 4th of May, 1784, an inconſiderable and diſſorted part arrived in Patuxent-River the 29th of November following.—You wrote us that your had engaged craft to bring them to us.—We truſted to this promiſe, and hourly expected their arrival. We were deceived, our cuſtomers diſappointed and diſguſted; for inſtead of receiving them as we expected, the ſhip Liberty went up to Alexandria, and continued there a conſiderable time before we were informed that ſhe had left Patuxent. The froſt ſucceeded, and ſome time in February following they were ſent down.—The remainder, by the Fitzhugh, came to hand the latter end of February.—Thus were we in the ſpring of 1785, burdened with the fall goods of 1784, without the moſt diſtant proſpect of ſelling them until the ſucceeding fall.—And ſtill you cenſure us for want of punctuality, when you yourſelves had prevented it.—You cannot ſay, that their late arrival was owing to the detention of the Waſhington, for as we have before proven, we deſired Col. Forreſt not to wait for her.—Suffer us to make one remark, and that is, that if we had intended to deceive or injure you in the courſe of our connection, we would not have made you the offer we did, ſo early as October 1784. One month after the bills were payable, of our ſhip and cargo, to reimburſe you that advance, and the reſidue to be applied to the payment of our *expected* fall goods. Nor would we have made you an offer ſo early as Auguſt 1785, of all our goods then on hand, to the amount of £. 2500 at coſts and charges, to enable you to diſcharge the debt you had contracted on our account, though not payable till September and October following.

We now, Sir, take leave of you, unleſs compelled to trouble you again, ſincerely regretting that we have been obliged, for our own juſtification, to publiſh facts, the recollection of which can neither give us pleaſure, or do you honor.

WASHINGTON, BUTLER and NIVISON.

BOSTON, April 3.

On Saturday night laſt, in the midſt of as ſevere a ſnow ſtorm as we have had the paſt winter, nine priſoners, under ſentence for different crimes, made their eſcape from the county gaol in this town.

Yeſterday about noon, a fire broke out in an old wooden tenement, improved as a ſtable, in Cambridge-ſtreet; the fire had got to a great height, before it was diſcovered, occaſioned by its firſt catching among a quantity of dry hay; but although there were ſeveral wooden buildings adjoining, ſuch was the extreme activity of the inhabitants, that neither of them received the leaſt damage thereby. To the meer effects of careleſſneſs, in a Negro ſervant, may be attributed the loſs ſuſtained by the above.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

The following is copied from a late Halifax paper:—Some time ſince the ſchooner Nancy, Captain Gerriſh, arrived here from Boſton, as a Britiſh bottom. But doubts having ariſen of the authenticity of her regiſter, and informations being filed in his Majeſty's court of vice-admiralty, ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of by the cuſtom-houſe officers; but the Captain, conſcious that he had been practiſing a deception, and fearing the determination of the court would not be in his favor, ſecured the cuſtom-houſe officers that were on board, and on Tueſday night ſailed out of the harbour with a fair wind, leaving the cauſe to be decided at leiſure.

We are credibly informed, that Mr. John Henry, one of the Managers of the Theatre, in this city, has wrote a very polite letter to the High Sheriff, with the generous offer of one hundred dollars, for the benefit of the diſtreſſed priſoners now under confinement.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

In the Engliſh Houſe of Commons on the 27th of January laſt, an order was paſſed, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for confining the trade between the ports of the United States of America and Newfoundland, to bread, flour, Indian corn and live ſtock imported in Britiſh built ſhips only."

ALEXANDRIA, April 20.

Col. George Maſon and David Stewart, Eſqs; are choſen Delegates to repreſent this County in the General Aſſembly for the enſuing Year.

Laſt Saturday Night Mr. Hickman's Store on King-ſtreet was broke open, and a large Quantity of Goods taken therefrom, moſt of which have been ſince recovered.—Several other Stores have been lately broke open.

DIED.] Mr. THOMAS FLEMING, Ship-Builder, in the 63d Year of his Age, one of the oldeſt Inhabitants of this Town.—He was much eſteemed for his Integrity and the ſeveral Duties of a Huſband, Parent, Maſter and other ſocial Virtues.

—— Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Grocer.

—— At Cameron, deſervedly regretted, Col. GEORGE WEST.—His remains were on Sunday laſt depoſited in the Family Vault, after a ſuitable Sermon on the mournful Occaſion was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Griffith, to a large and reſpectable Audience.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Ship Eſther, R. Ledger, from Whitehaven; Sloop Charming Polly, J. Ellwood, Philadelphia; Schooner Betſy, T. Mortimore, Baltimore.

Cleared Outwards, Sloop Dove, D. Snow, for Boſton.

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO, 20s. per Ct.
Hemp, 40 s. per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 27 s. per Barrel.
Wheat, 5/6 per Buſhel.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Gallon.
Windward Rum, 3 s. per Ditto.
Continental Rum, 2s. per Ditto.
Molaſſes, 1/10 per Ditto.
Muſcovado Sugar, 45 s. to 50 s. per Ct.
Salt, 3s. per Buſhel, by Retail.
Corn, 4s. per Buſhel.
Exchange, 40.

To be rented for one or more years and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of May next,

Two good new HOUSES,

ſuitable for genteel families, ſituated in a pleaſant part of this town.—For further particulars apply to Mr. PETER WISE, or the Subſcriber.

RICHARD RATCLIFF.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next, the 22d inſtant, will be ſold at the Vendue-Store, oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houſe,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRY-GOODS; alſo, RUM, WINE, BRANDY, SOAP, &c. &c.

PHILIP MARSTELLER, V. Maſter.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

☞ The Vendue-Maſter takes in goods for ſale any day in the week, Sunday excepted.

Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney,

Are now landing from on board the Eſther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, a neat and valuable aſſortment of

Spring Goods,

Which they will ſell on the loweſt terms by wholeſale, at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet.

☞ The Subſcriber intending for Great-Britain ſoon, returns his moſt grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the favors he has received ſince his arrival here, and begs leave to inform them that the buſineſs of the Company will be carried on as uſual, in his abſence, by Mr. William Hodgſon, who is authoriſed to conduct the ſame, until the arrival of his partner, Mr. Rumney, who will accompany the Fall cargo.—All perſons, having any demands againſt the houſe, are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be ſettled; and he will be much obliged to thoſe who are indebted to them, and who cannot conveniently diſcharge their balances, to cloſe their accounts, by giving bond or note, that he may leave the buſineſs in a regular train.

ROBERT SANDERSON.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends opening his ſtore where he now lives as a PUBLIC VENDUE-STORE, on Saturday next, for the ſale of Merchandiſe, &c. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may depend on the greateſt attention being paid to their intereſt. JAMES RATTLE.

Burlington H A M S,

Of an excellent quality, to be ſold by

D. and I. M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

Wanted, by the Truſtees of the WINCHESTER GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, a gentleman qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages.——A ſalary of £. 100 Virginia Currency, per annum, will be given for teaching twenty Scholars, with the privilege of taking four more at Four Guineas each.——Wanted alſo, a Maſter for an Engliſh School, to whom a ſalary of Sixty Pounds per annum, will be given for teaching twenty Scholars, with the privilege of taking four more at £. 3 each. No perſon need apply without producing teſtimonials of his abilities and moral character. Thoſe who may chooſe to offer themſelves as candidates for the Schools, will be pleaſed to apply perſonally or by letter, encloſing their credentials to the Truſtees, before the firſt Monday in June next, on which day an election will take place. JOHN SMITH, Chairman.

Winchester, April 10, 1786.

To be run for, over the courſe near this place, on Tueſday the 9th day of May next, agreeable to the rules of the Fredericksburg Jockey-Club,

A Purſe of Forty Pounds,

Free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt two in three 3 mile heats. Horſes to be entered with Capt. William Cherry, the day before the race; ſubſcribers paying thirty ſhillings entrance money, or double at the poſt; and non-ſubſcribers forty ſhillings, or double at the poſt.

And on Wedneſday the 10th day of May, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, agreeable to the ſame rules, the Entrance-Money of the day preceding, the beſt two in three 2 mile heats. Managers will be appointed for conducting the race, and to determine all diſputes that may ariſe.

Charles-Town, Berkeley County, April 8, 1786.

THE creditors of the late WILLIAM DREW, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to make known their demands to BENJAMIN POWELL, Eſq; of Williamſburg, or the ſubſcriber, of this place, his acting executors, as ſoon as poſſible, that proviſion may be made for their diſcharge. Thoſe indebted, it is hoped, will prepare for ſpeedy payment. The executors are determined to finiſh the buſineſs of their adminiſtration with all poſſible diſpatch.

PHILIP PENDLETON.

Martinſburg, Berkeley County, April 3, 1786.

POETRY.

The GRUMBLING CLOWN.

"BENEATH an oak a ruſtic clown,
Lay lounging in the ſhade,
Complaining loud of Fortune's gifts,
And call'd her—partial jade.

The works of Providence were wrong,
And bad was all in ſight:
He knew ſome things were wrong contriv'd,
And he could ſet them right.

"For inſtance," cries the grumbling churl,
"Behold this ſturdy tree;
"Remark the little things it bears,
"And what diſparity!

"Again—obſerve yon pumpkins grow,
"And, ſee! the ſtalks how ſmall!
"Unable to ſupport their fruit,
"So bulky are they all!

"Now I, if I had power to do't,
"Would alter thus the caſe:
"That this large tree ſhould pumpkins bear,
"And acorns take their place."

He ſpoke; and riſing on his breech,
Straight from the tree fell down
An acorn of the ſmaller ſize,
And pitch'd upon his crown.

"Now," ſays a trav'ller, who had heard
The whole the clown had ſaid,
"Suppoſe the tree had pumpkins borne,
"What would have ſav'd thy head?"

George Hunter,

Has for ſale on reaſonable terms, by wholeſale and retail, at his ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, a few doors below King-ſtreet,

A GENERAL aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, conſiſting of the following articles, viz. ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, trimmings for ditto, a good aſſortment of corduroys, Iriſh camblets, fine wildboars, yard-wide and ⅞ Iriſh linens, ounce thread, ſtriped linens and checks, bedticking, brown and white Iriſh ſheeting, German and Britiſh oſnaburgs of different qualities, oſnaburg thread, a good aſſortment of mens' and womens' thread, cotton and ſilk ſtockings, ſilk handkerchiefs, a large aſſortment of gauzes, ſtriped and long lawns, ladies' ſilk and Italian dreſt lambſkin gloves, mens' ſilk, thread, beaver and lambſkin ditto, brilliant and plain luſtrings, black and white ſatins, modes of different colours, ſewing ſilk, ribbons, plated and gilt coat and veſt buttons, plated, princes metal, braſs and iron candleſticks, neat poliſhed candle ſnuffers, neat copper ſaucepans with and without covers, copper tea-kettles, copper camp-kettles with covers, an aſſortment of pewter, 1 2 3 4 and 5 quart baſons, deep and flat diſhes and plates, hard metal and common pewter ſpoons, large and ſmall needles and pins, penknives, raſors, horſe fleams, claſpknives, elegant ſets of knives and forks, watch chains and keys, carpenters' hammers and pinchers, handſaws, ſteel plate, tenon and croſscut ſaws, files and ſets, pad and ſtock locks, dog chains, hayknives, cotton cards, black lead pencils, large ditto for carpenters', green and bohea teas, pepper, allum, copperas, Briſtol ſhot of different ſizes, fiſh-hooks by the thouſand, pocket looking-glaſſes, ſheet tin in boxes, London crown window glaſs 11 by 9, beſt Briſtol ditto 10 by 8, in boxes and half boxes, 2d. 3d. and 4d. ſprigs, 4d. 8d. and 10d. nails, German ſteel warranted good, beſt Swediſh bar-iron, flat, ſquare and round bolts for ſhip builders', coarſe Liverpool ſalt in ſacks of 2½ buſhels each, a quantity of ready made bags, Weſt-India rum, beſt Philadelphia ditto, by the hogſhead, barrel or ſmaller quantity, Teneriff wine of the beſt quality in pipes, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Alexandria, April 13, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,
For one year, or a term of years,

A large two-ſtory Brick

HOUSE, on the weſt ſide of Fairfax-ſtreet, below the corner of Prince-ſtreet, now in the tenure of JAMES LOWNES.—The terms may be known by applying to

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, April 13, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

TO BE SOLD,
On board the Sloop Sally, at Ramſay's wharf,

A quantity of brown Sugar and Coffee.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to
D. and I. M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, April 6, 1786.

Richard Conway,

Has for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A FEW caſks of choice MUSCOVADO SUGARS, ALLUM and LISBON SALT, BARBADOES and GRANADA RUM.

Alexandria, March 9, 1786.

William H. Powell and Co.

Have juſt opened and are now ſelling cheap for caſh or country produce, at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, lately occupied by Meſſrs. John Murray and Company,

A large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDISE ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon.

Alexandria, April 6, 1786.

Dennis Ramſay,

Has for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms, For Caſh or Produce,

A ſmall Aſſortment of GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon.
Alſo,
Beſt imported CORDAGE.

Alexandria, April 6, 1786.

LOTS to be let on Ground-Rent in this town, by Hooe and Harriſon.

Alexandria, March 2, 1786.

Peter Crouwells and Co.

Gardeners and Floriſts, in Philadelphia,

WHO have frequently advertiſed in the Pennſylvania newſpapers, acquaint the public, that they have for ſale here, an extenſive variety of the moſt rare bulbous flowers, roots and ſeeds, which have ever appeared in this country before.——Alſo, a variety of 600 ſorts of hyacinths, 26 ditto of jonquilles, 40 ditto of double narciſſus, 400 ditto of fine tulips, 30 ditto of monthly roſe trees of all colours, 12 ditto of double jeſſamines, 72 ditto of double carnations, pinks of all ſorts, 400 ſorts of double ranunculus, 600 ditto of double anemones or wind flowers, 300 ditto of flower ſeeds, and ſeveral other rare flowers and ſeeds too tedious to enumerate.—Alſo, all ſorts of freſh garden ſeeds, colliflowers of different ſorts, lettuce of 17 different ſorts, imperial loaf lettuce, Roman, Sileſia, ſpotted Aleppo, capuchin and Lombardine loaf lettuce, white curled endive, green curled endive, broad leaved endive, loaf ſpinage, large new ſort of cabbage ſpinage, double parſley, Hamburgh parſley, double pepper graſs and creſſes, chervil, ſerfeuil and ſalſify ſorrel, beſt orange carrot, red and yellow beets, artichokes, melons, cucumbers, aſparagus of 4 ſorts.—He has alſo very elegant artificial flowers and feathers of all colours lately imported from France, ſuitable for the ladies.——Thoſe ladies and gentlemen who want any of the above articles, will pleaſe to apply immediately at his lodgings at Mr. JOHN GRETTER's, King-ſtreet, as he intends to ſet off for Baltimore in a few days.—He has a catalogue of the names and colours of all his flowers.

Alexandria, April 6, 1786.

To be Let,

And may be entered upon the 10th of this month,

The commodious Store and

Counting-room, now in the tenure of Mr. John Jolly, on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber; who has to let, a Dwelling-Houſe, which would anſwer a ſmall family.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

Alexandria, April 6, 1786.

All perſons indebted to the

eſtate of Mr. JAMES ADAM, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

ELIZABETH ADAM.

Alexandria, April 13, 1786.

To be ſold at the Printing-Office, very cheap,

Excellent Britiſh Inkpowder,

By the dozen or ſingle paper.

FOR SALE,

TENERIFF Wine in pipes.
Fayal ditto in ditto,
Port ditto in hogſheads,
Weſt-India rum in ditto,
Muſcovado ſugar,
Queen's ware in crates,
Bar-Iron by the ton,
Nails from 4d. to 20d. by the caſk.
A neat aſſortment of Manchester ſtuffs for Summer wear, &c.

Alſo, for ſale in fee-ſimple, ſome improved and unimproved lots; and ſeveral on Water and Gibbon ſtreets, on ground rent for ever.—Caſh or tobacco for the above goods, and the time of payment for the lots made eaſy, by applying to

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, March 30, 1786.

☞ Wanted on CHARTER for France, a veſſel from 300 to 350 hogſheads.

One Hundred LOTS of

GROUND, ſome of which are 40 by 176 feet 5 inches, ſituated on Queen, Princeſs and Oronoko ſtreets, adjoining the property I rented to the Rev. Dr. Griffith, not more than 450 yards from the public Warehouſes, Ferry and ſome of the moſt frequented wharves in Alexandria, and adjacent to the beſt water in or near this town.—The title is indiſputable and clear of all incumbrances whatever, which circumſtance muſt render ſaid Lots more valuable than moſt of the property adjoining this town. Any perſon wanting to become an adventurer in this riſing and flouriſhing place for the whole or any part of ſaid property, will be treated with on the moſt advantageous terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who will ſhew the plot and premiſes.

BALDWIN DADE.

Jan. 4, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,
In Fee-Simple,

A VERY valuable LOT, advantageouſly ſituated on Prince-ſtreet.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, March 9, 1786.

We have three convenient Store-Houſes to let by the year.

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, March 9, 1786.

To be rented by the year,

or for a term of years,

A COMPLETE BAKE-HOUSE with two ovens, lately occupied by Mr. James Adam, deceaſed, with all the neceſſary conveniencies for carrying on ſaid buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner.—Alſo, to be hired by the month or year, two good bakers, who can carry on the buſineſs to advantage.—There is alſo convenient to ſaid bake-houſe, a kitchen, meat-houſe and garden, a convenient brick ſtorehouſe, with a good dry cellar.—The whole will be rented together or ſeparately as may be moſt agreeable to the perſon inclining to rent the ſame.—For terms apply to the Subſcriber.

ROBERT ADAM.

Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1786.

☞ Said Adam has for ſale, on reaſonable terms for caſh or produce, old Jamaica and Barbadoes ſpirits, a quantity of queen's-ware well aſſorted, a few quarter cheſts of excellent hyſon tea, an aſſortment of DRY-GOODS, and corks for ſeines. He has alſo ſome lots to let on ground-rent, on Water, Princeſs and Oronoko ſtreets; alſo, ſome rooms by the month or year in his warehouſe on the long wharf, very convenient for landing or ſhipping any kind of goods.

SALT,

A quantity of choice Liverpool ſalt, to be ſold on the loweſt terms, on board the ſhip Hope. Apply to the Maſter on board at Hunter and Alliſon's wharf, or to

PORTER and INGRAHAM.

Who have on hand a general aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, which they will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms for caſh or produce.—Alſo, a few barrels of Mackerel, French Brandy, Spermaceti Candles, &c. &c. &c.

Alexandria, April 6, 1786.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.